



On the Role of Kushbegi in the Management System of the Emirate of Bukhara

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ABSTRACT

This article summarizes some information and important comments of the researcher about the position of Kushbegi, which was one of the highest government positions in the Bukhara Emirate. And also we are talking about the archival materials of Kushbegi, which gives us important information about the management system of this state.

Key words: emirate, mangits, kushbegi, position, unrestricted law, public administration, uzbek clans, tribal chiefs, religious leaders, local government, title, career, practice, koshbegiyi bolo, amirul-umaro, father, governor (governor, bek), devonbegi.

I. Introduction

History, which is the basis of spirituality, the reality of the past is a great force that helps to raise national pride and patriotism, and historical memory is a great force that helps a person to identify himself, strengthen his will, expand his worldview.

Since the day of gaining national independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention has been paid to the study of the ethnic history, origins, formation processes, centuries-old traditions of the peoples living in its territory, which have become national values [1:4].

Today, the study of the history of the Bukhara Emirate (1753-1920) in the history of Uzbek statehood plays an important role in the study of our recent past. The Emirate of Bukhara has a very perfect political and administrative system, and in this regard, the emirate's leaders, along with the continuation of regional traditions, have introduced their own practices.

It is known that during the Mangit dynasty the territory of Bukhara emirate was slightly narrower than during the Shaibani and Ashtarkhanid eras, mainly in Zarafshan, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya oases, Jizzakh and Karmana regions, Vakhsh, Panj, Kofirnihon river basins, Badakhshan and some parts of Badakhshan. provinces were limited to Charjuy and adjacent territories.

In the second half of the 19th century, the borders of the Bukhara Emirate stretched along the left bank of the Amu Darya River. It covers major cities such as Karshi, Charjou, Termez and Kerki. The emirate was bordered on the west by the Khiva khanate and on the east by the Kokand khanate. Among the khanates of Central Asia, the Emirate of Bukhara held an important position in terms of its territory, population and natural resources.

At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, the state in the Emirate of Bukhara was ruled by a ruler-amir, who had almost unlimited rights in practice and officially. The state was the property of the Emir of Bukhara and his descendants, and the methods of governing it were almost indistinguishable from those of medieval Muslim states. Legislative and executive power was concentrated in the hands of the emir, who was directly involved in all the affairs of the state,



without his permission no work was done in the emirate. The events of daily administrative and domestic life were reported to the Emir in detail [2:24].

In the Emirate of Bukhara, the state administration consisted of two levels: the central state administration and local government, consisting of amirs, palace officials, Uzbek clans and tribal leaders, as well as prominent religious leaders.

First of all, it should be noted that the sources and literature on the titles, careers and positions in the Emirate of Bukhara are very confusing, often contradictory. In recent years, scientists of the republic Sh. Vohidov and R. The Khalikovs tried to clarify these issues in their research.

The highest titles and positions in the Emirate of Bukhara were given primarily to the representatives of the Mangit clan, sayyids, lords and scholars, and the highest titles in the state were the emir ul-umaro, father, governor (governor, bek), cousin and devonbegi.

During this period, his position was very high, as he was the highest palace official. The de facto prime minister was the emir's closest aide for economic, political and military affairs [3:76].

In fact, one of the highest state positions in the Emirate of Bukhara was that of a bird, whose powers were equal to the status of prime minister, and all executive power was in his hands. He was therefore promoted to the rank of principal and first assistant to the emir in governing the state. The rise of Kushbegi to the rank of the first official of the state took place during the reign of the Mangit dynasty and he became the prime minister of the state. Also, the capital of the emirate, Bukhara, was a separate administrative city ruled by Kushbegi. The capital includes Karakul, Zandoni, Pirmast, Gijduvan, Konimex, Vagonze, Vobkent, Shafirkan, Yortepa amlokdorlik (district).

Kushbegi was the custodian of the personal seal of the Emir, who replaced the state seal in Bukhara, supervised relations with other states, and managed financial affairs. The administration of all customs duties received from the sale was also in his hands, controlling the collection of land taxes and the transfer of property, estates. He always lived in Bukhara, as he was also tasked with overseeing the security of the Emir's palace. If, for some reason, the bird cannot sit at the gate when the Emir leaves, he is replaced by his assistant-gunner [4:49].

According to the Russian researcher AA Semenov, in the absence of the Emir, the bird had no right to leave the arch. According to sources, the bird had a separate house, a yard in the arch. Kushbegi was not only the governor of Bukhara region, but also the supreme head of all beys. He was tasked with reviewing reports and complaints addressed to the Emir. Kushbegi did all the work with the consent of the Emir and gave him written or oral information every day [2:46].

The main bird of Bukhara is called "high bird" or "high bird". There was also an official called the "lower bird" or "lower bird" who was the chief zakat of the state. This officer was sitting in a room in the palace race. He also had the titles of bird and devonbegi at the same time. All the devons in the principalities were subordinated to the Lower Kushbegi or the Bukhara devonbegi.

Researcher P. Shubinsky, in his research, cites information that the rights of officials such as the bird and the chief zakat are restricted. Because the army and the administration were headed by an emir. Kushbegi, Qazikalon, the chief chairman and the mirshabi of Bukhara were called "chorhokim" - "fourhokim" in the emirate. During the reign of the Mangits, the bird was considered the highest civic position [5].

It should be noted that the materials of the Kushbegi archive, which are preserved today, are an important historical source for historians in covering the history of the Bukhara Emirate. The process



of formation of the archive of the bird of the Emirate of Bukhara to the current state has also gone through a long period, which can be seen in the following aspects.

Weekly information from the provinces was delivered to the Emir's Arch by couriers. Such documents are basically in the same form, with the words "Hazrat Haqq subhanahu wa ta'ala" in the upper right corner and "Huwa-l-fayaz" in the left corner (i.e., Hazrat Haqq (Allah) is pure and high (and) he is the beneficiary). , in the middle, "Mr. Zilli, may God bless him and grant him peace," (may God bless him and grant him peace, peace be upon him) citizens are reported to be in the Emir's prayer. The letters will end with the prayers and prayers of the rulers expressing their devotion[6].

The fact that the letters from different provinces had the same form content indicates that special secretaries were trained for the emirate's offices at that time. Often the signatures of the secretaries are the same, resembling each other. It was through these couriers that the various documents obtained by the Arkka bird were recorded in a notebook and placed in the office chests. It is no exaggeration to say that archival work began to take shape in the Bukhara Emirate.

In short, the position of Kushbegi has a special place in the management system of the Emirate of Bukhara. The archive of the bird of the Emirate of Bukhara is a clear example of this. This archive is an important collection of documents on the history of the Emirate, which should be used to cover issues related to the economic, social and political life of the Emirate of Bukhara.

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